THE PEOPLE GREATLY ALARMED. As we approached Russeliville the excitement among the people near the road increased with each mile of our progress, and from almost every house men and women came running out to hear if the dreaded militia were coming; and when we arrived in the train the alarm was great that a number of men had fled to the woods, and the merchants had packed up their valuable goods ready for instant removal as soon as the news of the approach of Gov. Hadley's army should be verified. The fugitives returned late in the evening. The principal merchant in the place told me, when I asked why the people were in such great terror about the militis, that they believed the militia that Hadley would send would be no better than a band of robbers find cut-throats, and would plunder the stores and houses, and probably kill the men who were most active in politics in opposing the State Administration. I found, in talking with the groups of men gathered about the stores and taverns, that this view was universal. Every one described the militia as composed of the vilest white men and the most worthless uegroes in the country, officered by desperate poltticians, who were all partisans of the Clayton ring. Russeliville is a rambling village of neat one-story white houses, shaded by oaks and catalpas. It has a dozen stores, and a population of perhaps 600 inhabitants, and supports a wide-awake little newspaper called The Trib-. The editor was among the fugitives when I arrived, but he returned before night, and told me that he knew the rascally militia would go for him the first thing if they came. Like every one else in the town, he believed that the killing of Tucker and Hale by the Sheriff's posse was a part of a plot concected at Little Rock to carry the election by placing the strong Liberal and Democratic counties under martial law, and refusing to permit them to vote. He said that the fact that the urderers were in frequent consultation with the Governor, and were still at large without bail, was one of the evidences of this; and another was the sending of arms to Deputy Sheriff Williams's company after the Governor had made a visit to Pope County, and had seen for himself the peaceable disposition of the people, and had promised to disband the militia. AN ARKANSAS JUDGE.

I could hardly believe that the criminals were at large without giving ball, and determined to ascertain if the report were true. Accordingly, this morning 1 drove to Dardanelle, a village in Yell County, across the Arkansas River, where the Judge of this Circuit lives. I found the Judge at work in his office, clad only in shirt, linen pants, and slippers, the weather being fearfully hot. He is a man of about 60, with a countenance diesting good-natured weakness and irresolution. course, he is a strong partisan of Clayton and the Ring, could not be a Judge in Arkansas. He admitted that the criminals Dodson and Hickox had that the criminals Dodson and Rickox had not filed their bail bonds yet, and that he had beard they were under no restraint, but were traveling about the country. He said as an excuse that he had been sick, and had negtected to look after the matter, beside he had heard that the bonds had been signed. I told the Judge that I knew nothing about Arkansas law, but that I never heard before of men held to trial for murder being at large for a month after they had been bound over, carrying all the while their own buil bonds in their pockets, along with month after they had been bound over, carrying all the while their own bail bonds in their pockets, along with with a supply of pistols and other marderous weapons. The Judge said that he had put them in charge of a guard. This was true, but the guard was the very raganufin multia which have since been terrorizing the country people, and, instead of guarding the prisoners has been under their command. The Judge was 60°-dently well enough aware of the gross illegality of the proceeding. He was thoroughly demoralized by the troubles. He wanted to do right, but he did not dare offind the murderers, who were obviously protected by the Governor. Between his desire to please the Governor and not to outrage justics and public sentiment, the poor old man was in a said quandary. He frankly said before I left that he would issue a mittimus for the sheriff and clerk on Monday if the ball-bonds were not filed by that time.

In a modest little one-story cottage in Dardanelle lives one of the very few honest and upright men that recon-

having made a dollar dishonestly in politics. He is poor, while nearly every man who has been a preminent Republican politician since the State was reconstructed, is rich. Mr. Boles, whom I saw at his home, exhausted with continuous speaking, said that the enthusiasm for the Reform movement was very great, and that the Liberal State and National tlekets would carry Arkansas by 30,000 amjority, its fair election could be had.

This afternoon the citizens held what they called a peace meeting in Russeliville, to assure the Governor that they do not intend to resist the law. He knows it well enough already, but it is thought best in a formal chegate convention to declare that no necessity exists for marrial law in Pope County.

THE SCENE OF THE OUTRAGES. PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE SCHEME FOR

DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW-THE PEOPLE ARMED-STATEMENT OF TWO ESCAPED PRIS-[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

DOVER, Pope County, Ark., Aug. 11 .- A convention of delegates from all the towns in the county was beld in Russellville, yesterday, to protest against the proclamation of martial law, and to give assu that the people are peaceable and law-abiding, and that exists. The delegates came in upon horses and mules, and the animals, hitched in long rows to the peculiar Litching-bars, which are as much a feature in Southern villages as are the town-pump and weighing-scales in New-England hamlets, gave to the place the look of a homespun pantaloons tucked in their boot-legs, slouched felt hats, and linen coats. They were a rough-looking set, most of them, but evidently as sensible, honest, and well-disposed as any back-country farmers North or

South, Two things they all agreed upon, I found: First, That the county was peaceable as far as they knew, that no one meant to upset the authorities, and that there were no armed bodies of men except Cluninger's pretended militia; and, second, that nobody of their acquaintance would vote for Grant or the Clayton Ring State ticket, except a few office-holders. The Governor's threat of martial law had driven away the small number of honest men left in the "Minstrel" party. Gen. Bishop, the Governor's Special Commissioner, ad dressed the meeting in a conciliatory strain, and the people dispersed considerably reassured, and feeling hat they could at least rest tranquil until Bishop made

his report to the Governor. MARTIAL LAW PROBABLY NOT TO BE DECLARED. The sending of Bishop is thought to indicate that Gov. Hadley has for some reason abandoned his project of martial law, and means to use the report the Commissioner will make as a reason for changing his position. Bishop will report that Pope County at learning this, and will benignantly withdraw his threat of martial law, hoping that the public will forget that after he visited the county himself and learned the ceable intentions of the citizens, he returned to Littie Bock to fulminate his threatening proclamation and to ship breach-loading arms to a gang of ruffians styled railitia and commanded by Deputy-Sheriff Williams, who was unquestionably in the plot to murder innocent citizens for the purpose of producing excitement and disturbance. I have learned since coming here, that the morning after Tucker and Hall were killed by the Sheriff's posse, Williams, in a remote part of the county, where he could not possibly have heard the news, began to collect his militia company, and Cluninger in another corner of the county railled his ragged recruits and began to plunder the farmers of horses, arms and protisions. Meauwhile, the ohief murderers, Sheriff Dodson and Clerk Hickox, started for Little Rock to bring back the proclamation of martial law. The providential escape of two of the intended victims from the massacre prevented the carrying out of the scheme. If all four had been killed there would have been no evidence that the passe had not been bushwacked by the friends

of the prisoners as pretended. THE SCENE OF THE MURDER. I came here from Russellville last evening with a friend, driving over a rough country road, through forests

corn, with heavy cars already ripe. Now and then there was a house of logs or unpainted boards by the roadside. We met a few horsemen, and noticed that every man carried a revolver at his waist or on his saddle bow. We stopped to see the rude church where the sheriff put his prisoners while waiting for darkness, and saw place in the road where the five men of his posse stood in the bushes and fired in the air, and where the sheriff and clerk fell upon their defenceless prisoners with their shot-guns and revolvers. It was late when we reached The little village, grouped about its Court-house, and sending three or four streets straggling out into the dark woods for a short distance, afforded no tavern. The stores were closed, and the place looked deserted. A man standing on the street-corner, in answer to our inquiry for lodgings, directed us to a large white house on a hill, a quarter of a mile off, where he thought we could be accommodated. The owner of the house proved to be as hospitable as we could wish, and we were soon seated at the supper-table, talking of the recent exciting events and of the Governor's threats of martial law. Our host was a man of wealth and influence, who had been a determined opponent of Secession, but like many other Union men had followed his State into rebellion. He said that the merchants in the village had sent away their most valuable goods, in anticipation of the arrival of Gov. Hadley's militia, and that nearly all business had been suspended since the murders were committed. The citizens had armed themselves to guard the town, for fear that the county officers would return and take other men into the woods and kill them as they had done with Hale and Tucker; but they had never contemplated any lawless act. They objected strongly to having the villians who

had murdered their neighbors coming back to the Court-house to not as county officers, but to avoid trouble with the Governor, who refused to remove or suspend them, they were willing to consent to this until the men could be tried. For the sake of peace, they had gone further than could be expected. The wife of our host said that she and other ladies of the village bad sccreted their silver, jowelry, and other valuables, expecting that the militia would ransack their houses.

After breakfast this morning we walked over to the

public square. A group of men were sitting upon the porch in front of one of the stores, discussing the allabsorbing topic.

THE PEOPLE GENERALLY ARMED. A young man of small stature came up loaded with two enormous navy revolvers. "Why does that man carry those ugly looking things strapped to him here in town on Sunday ?" I asked one of the older men in the group, "He has just come in from the country," was the reply. "All the young men have been carrying arms for their own defense and to protect the town since the murder. They did not know what moment the Sheriff might make a raid on us with his assassins." Two men came riding up on mules while we were talking, and disned the group. Each carried a heavy revolver. Others came in singly or by twos, all armed in the same way, until there were, perhaps, 80 in the crowd. There were some ugly faces among them, and, if physiognomy can be trusted, their owners would have taken a keen pleasure in using their weapons upon the detested Clerk and Sheriff if they could have met them. Most of the men were plain, honest-faced people, however,—farmers from the neighboring country, or merchants and other village folks. Toward noon the two men, Hale and West, who escaped out of the hands of the Sheriff to tell the dreadful tale of their companion's fate, came in to see me. I had sent word to them the night before, wishing to hear from their own lips the oft-repeated story of the murder. Mr. Hale is an intelligent, hard-working farmer, over 60 years old, who never had a law-suit or a quarrel in his life, and is spoken of by all as a man of truth and integrity. His son was one of the men killed. Mr. West is a younger man, of good appearance and fair intelligence. I learned nothing new from them, except that they knew no reason why they should have been selected as victims. Hale and his son were taken from their bomes by the posse. West had followed at the request of Hale's wife, and, overtaking the party at Dover, had protested against the prisoners being taken out of the county. The Sheriff then arrested him, saying, "Since you are so mighty smart you may go along too."

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE OUTRAGE. I have taken a great deal of pains to get at the facts about this murder, because they illustrate the condition to which polities have been brought in Arkansas by carpet-bag rule, and show the character of the men The Judge said that he had put them in charge of a guard. This was true, but the count was the very rag-anufin unlitta which have since been terrorizing the country people, and, instead of guarding the prisongry, has been under their command. The Judge was 605 deathy well chough aware of the gross illegality of the proceeding. He was thoroughly demoralized by the troubles. He was thoroughly said before I left that he would issue a mitimum for the Sheriff and clerk on Monday if the ball-bonds were not filed by that time.

In a modest little one-story cottage in Dardanelle lives one of the very few honest and upright men that reconstruction brought to the surface of Southern polities. I refer to Congressman Thomas H. Boles, whom Clayton was by giving a fraudulent certificate of election to Edwards. Mr. Boles is a native of Arkanas, was a strong Union man in the war and a thorough Republican and the wards and is now earnestly supporting Greeiey, Brown and Brooks, and is hard at work in the difference counties. He was been bushwhacked. The Sheriff and School Superintendent raise a posse. They try to arrest some men against whom they have personal redge by that time.

Capitol, saying that they have been bushwhacked, and that the prisoners were shot by their own the filed by that time.

Capitol, saying that they have been bushwhacked, and that the piot own friends. They raise a hue and cry that the county is in insurrection, raise a hue and cry that the county is in insurrection, and declare that nothing but martial law will put down the filed by that time selected as the tools of the central ring to do its work in was ind to try the elect of martial law no one county, and in the event of its success, to put it in force in several of the strong Domocratic counties. By permitting no election at all in these counties, and by fraudulent registration and ballot-box stuffing in others, the Ring, they believe, hoped to perpetuate their reign for four years more in spite of the immense majority known to be against them in the State. I am prepared to think the Arkanssa Carpet-bag Ring capable or anything in the way of fraud and theft, but I cannot believe them gulliy of the monstrous crime of murdering innocent men as a means of carrying out their political purposes. The outraged people in this county whose neighbors have been butchered by the officers of the law, paid for protecting them, and over whose heads the Chief Executive of the State has been brandishing his threat of martial law, while hob-nobbing with the murderers, may well think, however, that they have good reasons for the opinion that all the trouble and alarm that has cone upon them was devised by the corrupt and desperate of carpet-bag rule doubtless I should believe as they do.

HAVE WE A PRINCE AMONG UST

HOW THE SON OF PRESIDENT GRANT IS RE-GARDED ABROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I clip from The American Register. printed in Paris, and dated June 22, the following, which is only one of a hundred similar paragraphs going the rounds of the papers here:

the rounds of the papers here:

Last week Mr. Jones, United States Minister at Brussels, gave a dinner to Lieut. Grant, to which a number of the leading American residents in that city were invited. On the following day Mr. Jones and Mr. Grant dined at the Palace with their Majestles. On the 19th they left for Holland on a short tour.

One is nauscated with glowing accounts of matinées,

soirées, balls, state dinners, presentations to Majesty, royal drawing-rooms, and royal receptions, in honor of this very immature young man. What does all this mean, my countrymen ! Have we a prince and princess among us ? Or does the President, their father, think our Re public is drifting to monarchy, and standing in the way of royal honors, he needs must educate his children in the thoughts, feelings, forms, and manners of rank and royalty! President Grant has the same right as any other American citizen to send his children to travel in Europe. It is not the matter, but the manner of their traveling which is objectionable. Instead of going in a plain, common-sense way, from place to place to improve their knowledge of places, and things, men, and manners by actual observation, to educate and refine their taste by the study of pletures and statues in this grand old treasure-house of art, they are spending thousands of dollars to make themselves presentable to royalty and its satellites. This is not merely an assertion. I was in Paris when Miss Nellie Grant was making her purchases, and cannot doubt, from what I heard there, that the jewels, silks, satins, velvets, and costly laces, which go to make up her wardrobe will consume her father's salary, as President, for one year. Of our countrymen, many of them good and gifted, who have been introduced to foreign courts, since our mother made it unhealthy for the colonies to sit under her vine and fig tree, I have not a word to say. I do not know the motives that influenced them, nor the point of view from which they considered the subject. But I must be allowed to say that in my opinion, no American citizen who has a just appreciation of his birthright, and a becoming respect for the diguity of his manhood, would allow himself to be so degraded. But as this is, in some sonse, a matter of taste, let us go back to the young people, who are wasting their father's substance in vain efforts to vie with people of rank and nobility, who count their annual income by millions. One naturally inquires, How, with so little to recommend them, they got him the almost inaccessible circles of royalty! This question is easily answered. President Grant, as all the world knows, the down friends. These men, through certain social relations growing o public is drifting to monarchy, and standing in the way of royal honors, he needs must educate his

QI cak, past occasional fields of blossoming cotton and tall

DELAWARE.

A NOTEWORTHY OLD TOWN. LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER-THE SAND DUNES-"OROAKERS"-BLACKS AND MULATTOES.
[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Lewes, Aug. 14 .- It is only within a year or two past that regular communication has been opened between the City of New-York and that portion of Delaware that lies upon the seaboard opposite Cape May. By means of a line of steamers, running in connection with the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, this part of our country has been removed from its previous isolated condition, and thus its abundant fruit and vegetables nay come directly to the markets of the North. One of the earliest settlements of this portion of the Middle States is the old town of Lewes or Lewistown. It lies near the southern shore of a little bay or cove, just within the point of Cape Henlopen, and nearly on the site of Hoord-kill, one of the Dutch-Swedish settlements made about 1688, under the guidance of old Peter Minuit and the patronage of the great Swedish Chanceller Ox enstiern. Whoever desires to visit an old Delaware town. which has hardly changed its aspect since the begin-ning of the present century, should take a trip to Lewes. Leaving New-York in the afternoon, the route of course lies past the coast of New-Jersey. Late in the evening, a strange and beautiful picture is presented by Long Branch as seen from the ocean. A long stretch of gleam ing lights reach apparently for miles along a level line of distant shore, itself indistinguishable in the darkness. Here the lights thicken into close-pressed masses of brightness at some one of the great hotels; there they thin out into regular series of glimmering points, marking a row of cottages. The whole view is like some fairy illumination, and the effect is hightened thy the contrast of the quiet loneliness of our vessel. The early morning brings with it the first view of our destination. Lying low on the port bow is a point of white sand beach, with a long stretch of white sand dunes behind it, and of white breakers in front. That is Cape Henlopen, tooking much as it did, with the exception of the lighthouse on the point, to the eyes of old Cornelis Jacobsen May, when he entered the Delaware capes in 1623. Cape May, which bears his gname, though directly opposite, is hardly visible, as the opening of the bay is some thirteen miles in width. Into this broad entrance the waves of the Atlantic sweep with tremendous force in easterly gales, and hence it was early found necessary to establish at this point an artificial harbor. This was done by the construction of the celebrated Delaware Breakwater, some forty years ago. Our steamer approaches it in a few minutes after passing she point of the cape; and it is seen to consist of a long straight massive embankment of heavy dark stone, extending about two-thirds of a mile, in a north-north-westerly direction, with a passage of a few hundred feet, through which our vessel sails in, between it and the south-east shore of the bay. On the outer slope of the wall the breakers are always tossing, but once within, all is sheltered and caim. The great artificial harbor is now seen to be somewhat trapeziform in shape. The curving shore of the bay bounds it on the south and west; the long dark breakwater protects it on the north-east; while on the north-west is the ice-break, a similar, though shorter, wall lying nearly east and west, which shelters the harbor from the masses of drifting ice which are brought down the bay in the Winter and Spring by the current of the Delaware River.
On the south side of this harbor, a mile back from the shore, lies the little town of Lewes. Since the establish-

ment of the steamship line, a fine pier, 1,890 feet long, has been built, on which the cars run out to the vessel. Confused accounts have appeared in regard to this place, and a "new breakwater" has been spoken of in some Northern papers. The new structure is simply a large and substantial pier in the harbor formed by the breakwater. The town of Lewes itself presents no remarkable features, except the air of calm and undisturbed antiquity which reigns over every part of it. To one who comes hither from the restless uproar of New-York, it seems as though in a single night the shadow had gone back half a century on the dial of history. Houses faced all over with shingles line the silent, road-like streets. Many of these are comfortable homes of the last century, surrounded with flowers, among which the English ivy and the jessamine mingle in luxuriant masses. The old building of the Presbyterian Church, erected in 1728, is a very curious structure. It has been repaired over and over, until now hardly anything remains of the original save the front, which is constructed of alternate red and black bricks, in a peculiar manner that architectural critics are wont to admire. It has long been too small and too rickety for use, and a newer church, now itself old, has been built by its side. Around them rest many of the citizens of the old town under the long grass of the churchyard. A new Episcopal Church has been built in modern style, on the site of a former one, surrounded in like manner by the old-fashioned graveyard, on the stones of which may be recognized names of distinction in the be seen very old cannon, some bearing the obscure impression of a crown surmounting a coat-of-arms, so nusted away as to be indistinguishable. There is doubtless some interesting history connected with these old guns, but I failed to ascertain anything definite regarding them. The general impression seemed to be that they were brought there in the "War of Twelve," as it was called, but the guns themselves, with the exception of a couple of old-fashioned "long 32s" in front of the United States Hotel, are far older and have the aspect of being Spanish. Tradition reports, indeed, that there are still in existence one or two Swedish cannon, brought over at the foundation of the New-Sweden colony, in 1637, but I hardly dared to hope that these could be the ones that I had seen. He who inquires for schools at Lewes will find that none exist. There is no system of public instruction, and the last teacher who tried the experiment of a private school left the place without hav-ing made his expenses. Such was the account given to me. Though the slave system has been abolished, yet its blighting and deadening influence is still conspicuously shown. Fortunately, however, the three churches all have flourishing Sabbath-schools; and in such a place, the churches, beside their spiritual influence, would seem to be the only general

means of intellectual stimulus and refinement. The principal industry at this point is closely connected with 'croakers." The New-York reader knows no more of croakers, probably, than did your correspondent on his arrival at Lewes; but about the first object that met his eye in landing on the pier, and the last on which it rested in departing, was the ever-present occupation of fishing for croakers. The beach is lined with nets for croakers, and the long pier with anglers for them. Croakers appear on the steamer's table; and croakers, fresh, salt, and under all conceivable circumstances, are constant feature of the place. This fish, which is known to science as Micropogon undulatus, seldom exceeds six or eight inches in length, and is of the most beautiful iridescent coloring, looking as though carved out of mother-of-pearl, with transverse darker bands. It is excellent eating, being very finely flavored and with very few bones. It swarms in this region, and must be caught by the thousand every day; but, being a Southera species, it is almost unknown in the waters of New-York. All along the beach the fishermen's nets are met with at intervals of 50 or 100 yards. They are drawn in every half hour or so, filled with this gleatning, pearly harvest of the sea."

It seems as though the authorities who have charge of the fish culture of our State couldinot try a better ex periment than that of introducing this excellent and abundant species into the bays and harbors of New York.

An interesting geological feature of this region is the remarkable action of the wind in producing dunes, or traveling sand-hills, at Cape Henlopen. One of the most striking objects in approaching from the sea is the singular barren expanse of white sand, which rises into a silks, saiths, velvets, and costily laces, which go to make all so let wardrobe will consume her father's sairry, as President, for one year. Of our countrymen, many of them good and gifted, who have been introduced to foreign courts, since our mother made it unhealthy for the colonies to sit under her vine and fig tree, I have not a word to say. I do not know the motives that inducenced them, nor the point of view from which they considered the subject. But I must be allowed to say that in my opinion, no American citizen who has a just appreciation of his birthright, and a becoming respect for the dignity of his manhood, would allow himself to be so degraded. But as this is, in some sense, a matter of taste, let us go back to the young people, who are wasting their father's substance in vain efforts to vie with people of rank and nobility, who count their annual in come by millious. One naturally inquires, How, with so little to recommend them, they got hint the aimost in accessible circles of royalty! This question is easily an exceeding good of the common low seasof, which is selected the subject. But I must be allowed to say that in my opinion, no American citizen who has a just appreciation of his birthright, and a becoming respect for the dignity of his manhood, would allow himself to be of task and nobility, who count their annual in come by millious. One naturally inquires, How, with so little to recommend them, they got him the aimost in personal friends. These men, through certain social recommendations to royal dinners. And it is through their misjudged kindness and lamentably distorded notions of what is right and propey, that the storied notions of what is right and propey, that the propiet of them invitations to royal dinners. And it is through their misjudged kindness and lamentably distorded to the cape the propiet of them invitations to royal dinners. And it is through their misjudged kindness and lamentably distorded to the cape the propiet of them invitations to royal dinners. And it is throu ong ridge back of the common low sand-bills of the

can well judge until he has seen such a fleet of vessels gathered under its shelter—many of them bearing the lives, and many the whole possessions, of our harly and laborious coasting seamen. An intelligent young colored man, a fellow passenger on the snip, gave me some curious information in regard to the condition of his people in the region around. The number of free negroes had been large even before the war, and many of them had become prosperous farmers. But it was remarkable to learn that there had grown up here something of that feeling of wide separation between the blacks and mulathoes, that is so marked in some parts of the West Indies. The mulathoes, of whom he was one, were represented as temperate, thrifty, and eager for education and improvement; while the blacks are ignorant and shiftless. How far this may be the case, I had no opportunity to judge for myself; but it seemed quite possible, if not probable. The feeling arising from it is evidently decided; and I could not but wonder whether future years of freedom will develop any such facts or sentiments throughout the other States of the South.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Albany Journal says that Wendell Phillips has been known "as a critic of the present Adminis-tration."

The Philadelphia American says that "it is a peculiarity of the opposition to Gen. Hartranft that it is specifically personal." Prosecutions against criminals are conducted, The American should know, on general principles, but with specific applications which are intentionally and extremely personal.

Living orators are just now compelled to make room in the Grant organs for the orations of the dead. The Milwaukee Sentinet is uncarthing Senator Douglas's speeches to remind Senator Trumbull of some ugly things which had been said about him. The coolness with which Liberals and Democrats alike ignore past skirmishes must be somewhat annoying to the poor fellows who spend their time in hunting up these records, only to see them treated with utter contempt.

The names of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz Fenton, Sprague, and Tipton are given by The Albany Express as the men who attempt "to fix the time when the Republican party shall dis." It says: "What are they? Men who owe their prominence in politics to the Republican party. Men who were taken up, fostered and warmed into life by it. Six; men who should have been among the last to do aught, by word or deed, to injure the great political organization which has made them what they are."

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks that the political foresight of The London Times is about equal to its geographical knowledge. It pays it this compliment: "In a recent article it says: Indians, Mechigan, Connecticut, and Vermont, will probably go with the New-England States for Grant. As The Times does not even know that Connecticut and Vermont are New-England States, it is not surprising that it should blunder on the absurd statement that Indiana, Connecticut, and Michigan will go against Greeley."

Undoubtedly The Missouri Democrat is a very enterprising paper. At all events, it has succeeded in obtaining news of a startling nature with which the obtaining news of a starting nature with which the slower portion of the press and people are hardly familiar. This is its sensation: "The recent disclosures of the frauds, peculations, and hypocrisies of Greeley, Fenton, Titton, Doollittle, and Tranbull, the leaders par excellence of the so-called Liberal Reform movement, are a fit counterpart to their blatant denunciations of the frauds and official corruptions of others," "Frauds, peculations, and hypocrisies i" According to Webster, this is strong language.

The independent papers of Senator Wilson's own State continue to furnish bits of interesting biography which would hardly appear is a memoir prepared phy which would hardly appear is a memoir prepared by his own hand. The Boston Express asserts that his seat as a Senator once secured, his party allegiance soon became of a very feeble nature. It says: "In less than 60 days from the day of his election, in a speech made in Vermont, he attacked one of the most vital parts of the constitution of the order, in fact what might be termed the germ of it, to wit: 'that no foreigner should be al-lowed suffrage until he had resided in this country for 21 years.' To use a very common expression, he 'went back' on the party who elected him, and also the obliga-tion he had sworn to stand by."

It is as refreshing as it is rare to find a Grant newspaper printing the news, regardless of its political results; and, in pursuance of this policy, the words of The Pittsburgh Chronicle are worthy of note. words of The Pittsburgh Chronicle are worthy of note.
In reproducing an editorial of The Triburg, it says:
"True to the course which we have marked out for ourselves in this political campaign of giving both sides a
fair hearing, we append this article from The NæwYORK TRIBUNE, and we do it the more readily because
we have from the outset utterly repudiated the policy,
so foolishly imagurated on the stump and adopted by
many of the newspapers, of denouncing Greeley's supporters on masse as knaves, hypogrites, or imbeelles.
The TRIBUNE is entitled to reply to this kind of warfare,
and our columns shall always be open to such replies."

The people of Kanasa can hardly do worse

The people of Kansas can hardly do worse in the way of political representation than they have done; they are evidently determined to make an attempt at something better. The Lawrence Republican Journal says: "Unless all the indications are at fault, the people of this State have determined this Fall to turn over a new leaf in politics. They have become tired and disgusted with the old political backs who are always turning up, always clamoring, always wanting office, and whose with the old political backs who are aways actions of always clamoring, always wanting office, and whose hands are solied with all kinds of dirty work. They demand new men, fresh from the people—men of integrity, men who have some other business and interest in the community besides that of mere professional politicians. The people are tired of Pomeroy, Ciarke, Caldwell, and the whole outfit, and they will make short work with them as fast as they can be reached."

Entering the realm of natural history to find omething small, noisy, and insignificant enough to represent the straight-out Democrats, who claim to be e true Democracy, The Sacannah Republican selects the true Democracy, the Saraman Renaction secrets
the musketo, and thus warns those foolish insects of the
dangers to which they lead: "For if Ben Butler and
Boutwell may be likened to the poisonous horse-fly of
New-England, so with equal justice may Mosby, and
that equally "ardent young Virginian," James Lyons,
and the blatant Duncan of Kentucky, be likened to
muskeloes, whose gauzy wings have borne them in unmusketoes, whose gauzy wines have borne them in un-pleasant proximity to the flames of the Radical candle which is to consume them. The application of the term to Mosby, as one during the war, skillful to draw a little blood, and dexterous in evading pursuit afterward, gives in a dozen words the character and caliber of the Virginia convert to Grantism."

A Chicago Grant organ has been dipping its pen in human gore, and this is the recking result; Twenty-three thousand colored men, women, and children have been assassinated in different parts of the children have been assassinated in different parts of the South within the last three years by the Ku-Klux Klans of that sunny region, and only here and there has one of the murderers been brought to justice. To this The Chicago Tribina retorts in the following heartless fashion: "Why not make the number 23,000,000, and bring tears to the eyes of all of us at once! If there were 23,000 negroes murdered during Grant's Administration, and only here and there has Grant brought a manderer to justice, what is he good for! Would not such a fact prove a more marvious failure of Grant to secure peace to the South than his most ardent enemies have ever claimed! If the Grant party are determined to falsify, why don't they emplsy somebody who knows how?"

To defend occasionally the Administration at Washington has been one of the cares of The Philadelphia Press, but it does not seem able to resist the temptation to give the Grant politicians a secret stab. No doubt, as one of their leaders is reported to have expressed himself, they would rather be called villains than fools. What must they then think of a good Grant paper which tells them that ther latest political powderplot has been mismanaged and is likely to end in smokel it says: "The Straight Democratic movement has been as mismanaged as the Liberal one was shrewdly and carefully conducted. The most recriess and offensive marplots and notoriety-seekers have been allowed to control it, and, with the single exception of Col. Duncan, there is not a reputable or elever politician among those who so pretentiously claim its landership. Organized to battle for the discarded principles of Democracy, its whole battle has been a personal warfare upon Greeley and his chief supporters. Greeley has said many hard things of the Democratic parts, as every Republican editor in the land has done, but that is not the reason why he should be opposed as a representative of its cause." pressed himself, they would rather be called villains than

CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATIONS.

The Scandinavian citizens of St. Paul, Minn., have organized a Greeley and Brown Club. Nearly 200 of that nationality attended the first meeting. The First Ward Greeley and Brown Club of

Little Rock, Ark., has chosen C. Hacklin as President. The Third Ward Club elected Nathan Warren President. A Greeley and Brown Club has been organized at Natick, Mass., the home of Henry Wilson, and the Liberal Republicans expect to defeat the Grant ticket next November. The Liberal Republicans and Conservative

voters of XXth District of the District of Columbia effected the preliminary organization of a Greeley and Brown Club last Saturday. A Greeley and Brown Club was organized

at Southington, Conn., on the 15th inc. William Wilcox was elected President; W. S. Merrill, Vice-President; Edward A. Weed, Secretary, and M. N. Woodruff, Treasurer. A Liberal Republican Greecey and Brown Club has been organized in the town of Throop, N. Y., with the following officers: President, Filbert H. Barnes; Vice-President, Chauncey J. Withey Secretary, Wm.

One hundred and six electors of the town of Unadilla, N. Y., have signed a call for a meeting on Thursday next, to organize a Greeley and Brown Club. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. E. M. Coun-tryman of Cooperstown and Walter H. Junn of Morris.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., organizel a Greeley and Brown Club last Friday evening, and elected the following officers: President, B. F. Edsail; Vice-President, David Redfield; Secretary, Louis Goldsmith; Treasurer, Lewis Cuddeback. The usual committees were ap-pointed.

The officers of the Nunda, N. Y., Greeley and Brown Club are as follows: President, E. W. Packard; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Dodge, J. Grimes, Samuel Swain, Dr. John Gillmore, Thomas Kiley, J. F. Aspin-wall, and 24 others; Secretaries, Walter S. Coffin, Charles Maker, and Charles F. Peck; Treasurer, F. D. Lake; Ex-centive Committee, F. C. Peck and six others.

CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIBERAL PRESS. ANOTHER LIST OF JOURNALS SUPPORTING

GREELEY AND BROWN. To-day THE TRIBUNE prints the third list of newspapers supporting the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, making a total of \$25 thus far published. The list is not yet complete, and additions will be made from time to time. The number given below is 144, and includes one advocate of Woman Suffrage, The Memphis Tablet:

ALABAMA.
Huntsville Democrat, D. Scottsboro Herald, D. ARKANSAS.
Washington Telegraph.
CONNECTIOUT.
West Meriden Journal Re- West Meriden Citized.

Georgetown Courier, D.
GEORGIA. Albany Central City, D. ILLINOIS.

Aurora Volksfreund. Salam Advocate, D. INDIANA. Madison Progress, D. Iowa. Maquoketa Sentinel, D. Toledo Liberal.

KANSAS. er. St. Mary's Republican and Falmouth Independent.
Covington Journal, D.
Cynthiana News, D.

Star.

KENTUCKY.
Owenton News.
Paducah Tobacco Plant. Coffeyville (Ross's) Paper.

New-Orleans Magnolia. Gardiner Home Journal. Buddeford Times. Machias Union, D. Baltimore Dispatels. MARYLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston Irish American Lawrence Sentinel, D. Leader.
Boston Herald.
Newburyport Valley VIs- Haverhill Banner, D. MICHIGAN.

Caro News, D. Holly Register, I. MISSISTIFI.
Athens Post.
Brandon Republican, D.
Enterprise Star. Forest Register, D. Raymond Gazette, Grenada Sentinel, L. ost, I. Ozark Herald.
c. California Democrat, D.
D. Platesburg Register, D.
st Com- Lexiogton Caucasian, D. Springfield Southwest, L.

MONTANA. Virginia City Montanian, I. Helena Gazette, D. NEBRASKA. Nebraska City News, D.

Arago Nebraskian. NEW-JEHSEY. Freehold Democrat, D New-York Day-Book, D. Elizab New-York Day-Book, D.
Albany Argus, D.
Brooklyn Eagle, D.
Brooklyn Eagle, D.
Brooklyn Times, R.
Auburn News, R.
Mayville Sentinel.
Rochester Lib'l Republican.
Saratoga Sentinel, R.
Chautangua Democrat, B.
Jamaica Democrat, D.
Rutherford Vindicator, D.
Charlotte Democrat, D.
Charlotte Democrat, D.
Charlotte Democrat, D.
Charlotte Once A Week,
Charlotte Southern Home,
Fayotteville Eagle, D.
Fayotteville Eagle, D.
Salisbury Watchman,
Salisbury Watchman,
Salisbury Watchman,

Satem Press, Satem Press, Statesville Intelligencer, New-Berne Journal of Com-merce, D. Winston Sentinel, D. Fayotevine Lago, D.
Rockingham Observer,
Washington Express, D.
Louisburg Courier, D.
Durham Tobacco Plant,
Wilson Plain-Dealer, D.
Wilson Ledger, D.
Parboro Enquirer, D. Kingston Gazette

Chillicotte Advertiser, D. Manafield Shield and Ban-Cincinnati Israelit-, ner, D.
Woodsfield Spirit of the De- New-Philadelphia Demomeracy, D.
Dayton Sua, D.

Philadelphia Abend Post, D. Scranton Times, D. Scranton Democrat, D. Wilkesbarro Daily. Allentown Democrat, D. Milford Herald, D. Catasauqua Record, I. Allentown News, I. Williamsport Sun, D. Kittanning Sentinel, D. Erie Observer, D. Hollidaysburg Standard, D. Waynesburg Mac. Waynesburg Mac. Waynesburg Mac. Philadelphia Abend Post, D. Scranto. Salem Mercury, D. Allentown Democrat, D.
Mifford Herald, D.
V. Catasauqua Record, I.
Allentown News, I.
Milliamsport Sun, D.
Kittanning Sentluel, D.
Brie Observer, D.
Butler Herald, D.
Hollidaysburg Standard, D.
Clearfield Republican, D.
Indiana Democrat, D.
Franklin Spectator, D.
Mercor Pros.

Allentown Democrat, D.
Lebanon Wahrer Demokrat, D.
Belingrove Times, D.
Lancaster Intelligencer, D.
Washington Review,
Warren Ledger, D.
Waynesburg Messenger, D.
Sharon Times, D.
Greensburg Argus Greensburg Argus, D. Ebensburg Freeman, D. Uniontown Genius of Franklin Spectator, D. Mercer Press, D.

Greensburg Reput-lican and Democrat, D. Greensburg Repul-lican and erry, D.
Democrat, D.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Yorkville Enquirer.
Union Times. Memphis Tablet, W. S. Brownsville Bee, D. Rutland Courier, D. VIRGINIA. Snowville Virginia People. Norfolk Journal, D.

Louistana was obtained:

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA. THREE ELECTORAL AND FOUR STATE TICKETS-LIBERAL PROSPECTS ENCOURAGING. A number of prominent representatives from the South arrived in the city on Saturday, from whom the following statement of the political situation in

There are now three electoral and four State tickets in the field. The three electoral tickets are the Grant Custom-house, the Straight-out Democratic, Greeley and Brown and Liberal Greeley and Brown tickets. The There are now three electoral and four State tickets in the field. The three electoral tickets are the Grant Castum-house, the Straight-out Democratic (Greeley and Brown and Liberal Greeley and Brown tickets. The ticket, headed by Standor Kellogs as nominee for Governor; the Straight-out Democratic ticket, headed by Mr. McKnery; the Liberal touchet, headed by D. B. Penn, J. McKnery; the Liberal touchet, headed by Mr. McKnery; the Liberal Convention, consisting of 500 delegates and alternates, containing 490 Democrata among the number, formed a ticket conformation, the containing of 500 delegates and alternates, containing 490 Democrata among the number, formed a ticket conformation, the Liberal touchet, formed ticket conformation, the Liberal touchet, formed ticket conformation, the Liberal touchet, formed ticket conformation, the Liberal touchet, and the Conformation of the Co

there were great diversities of opinion concerning the candidate for the Presidency. A large proportion of the

candidate for the Presidency. A large proportion of the colored men were desirous of following the lead of the Philadelphia Convention. Through the infinence of Gov. Warmeth and others, a resolution was passed ignoring Federal politics, and the Convention adjourned to meet in Baton Rouge on the same day as the Grant Republican Convention, seemingly with an object of effecting a reconcilitation of the Republican vote. The two conventions met on that day and remained in season several days. The Grant Convention refused to recognize the so-called "Regulars," and nominated a straight-out Custem-house ticket. The so-called Regulars again adjourned to New-Orleans to meet on the 9th of August, four days after the date of the Liberal Convention. It was at this time that the negotiations above referred to took piace and failed. Lieut-Gov. Pinchback, after having been silent for a long time on the subject, after having been silent for a long time on the subject, referred to took place and falled. Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, after having been silent for a long time on the subject, finally gave in his adhesion to Grant, and carried a majority of the Convention with him; and thereupon ratified the Grant electoral tieket, but nominated a straight Republican State tieket, with Pinchback in the Head, in opposition to the Custom-house ticket, headed by Kellogg. The President of the Convention, Gen. Campbell, who had succeeded Pinchback as the President of the Convention, among the State Committee, together with Senators Swords, Hunsacker, and about 80 other delegates, white and colored seceded and organized another convention, among the members of which were the renowned Col. Carter who had conducted the fight in the Legislature of inst Winter as representative of the Grant party in opposition to Gov. Warmoth, he being at the beginning of the session Speaker of the House. This seceding Convention was presided over by Gen. Campbell and unanimously ratified the Cincinnal platform and the nominations of Greeley and Brown. It accepted, also, the ticket which had just been nominated by the Liberal Convention, The Pinchback organization claimed to control from 30,000 to 35,000 votes in the State. The seceding or Greeley portion, it is believed, can secure from among this number at least 15,000 for the Liberal ticket.

It is understood that the Pinchback State ticket was formed with an idea of trading with the Custom-house organization, and will not remain for any length of time in the field. It is said by well informed persons that if the three electoral tickets remain as at present, the Liberal ticket will have by far the best chance of success. If the voic of the State should be 65,000 colored and 60,000 white it would probably be distributed as follows: Admitting the secession of 15,000 colored voters to the Liberal ticket under the infence of the seceding delegates, there would remain 50,000 votes for Keilogg's ticket, in which number are included the small and numerically inappreciable white element supporting Grant. If the estimate of 40,000 white votes for the Liberal ticket is correct the 15,000 colored votes would raise the total to 55,000, leaving the straightout Democratic Greeley ticket with 20,000 votes. As this calculation deals with comparatively unknown quantities, it cannot be considered otherwise than a hopeful statement of the situation from the liberal point of view. It is evident, however, from facia as already presented, that the straight-out Democratic organization has no chance for success either with State or Electoral ticket.

THE COLORED VOTE DIVIDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: However the triangular duel in our State polities may result, it will not affect the result in the National election. The bitter feeling at present existing between the opposing factions in State matters, may be compromised, but at present it looks too doubtful for hope of reconciliation. I very much regret not being able to give you such encouragement as would enable you to feel that the Democrats and Reformers win coalesce with the Liberal party. Ere this reaches you, the wires may chronicle such an event, but at the present writing it looks very uncertain. State complications, however, will not affect the National contest to any material extent. The vote which belongs to the ticket against Grant, if fused on State questions, would reach the handsome majority of 8,000. This number will be increased 4,000 and more at least, and will come from negro votes in the Presi at least, and will come from negro votes in the Presidential contest. It must be understood that the dominant party do not, so fully as is imagined, control the negra vote; the thinking men among them are teaching them to think and act for themselves, and the better portion among them to-day stand in the attitude of independent actors and voters. If time admitted between now and November to reach this people, I feet confident that the number of votes poiled by them for our ticket could be largely increased. As it is, there will be enough to bring about the result predicted above.

New-Orleans, La., Aug. 8, 1872.

A NEW CIVIL SERVICE REFORM DEMANDED. THE PRESENT SYSTEM THE CAUSE OF REPUBLI-CAN DISSATISFACTION-ROTATION IN OFFICE

THE TRUE THEORY. The following is the substance of some remarks made by the Hon. James S. Pike on Civil Service Reform before the Liberal Republican District Convention at Belfast, Me., July 39:

marks made by the Hon. James S. Pihe on Civil Service Reform before the Liberal Republican District Convention at Belfast, Me., July 30:

A principal object I have in view in this present contest is to try and begin a real reform of abuses in the theory and practice of our Congress politics. That such a reform is needed all sides bear testimony. My own views on the subject have long been matured and often expressed, and I only avail myself of the existing circumstances in this District to endeavor to give them practical efficacy. I think the true place to begin a genuine Civil Service Reform is in the primary assamblies of the people, and in the nominating conventions. For a principal abuse to be got rid of lies in the claims of Members of Congress themselves to control personally all the Foderal appointments, and is is a claim they will never surrender except on compulsion of the constituencies. I am wholly opposed to leaving the bestowment of Foderal offices in the hands of members of Congress to be used, as it now is, as a weapon to subserve their own personal ends, and to shape and control local politics and politicians, and to operate as a perpetual barrier against the free and unbiased action of the people. The exercise of this power in a blind confidence of its petency has brought the Republican party to its present plight, and threatens its overtainow. I am confident that I do not overstate when I say that this is the cuase of the loss of the Statistation and the rupture of the Republican party in this District. A practice so vicious in itself, and so mischievous in its effects, I am for reforming altogether. In my own way I have contributed my efforts unceasingly in this direction ever since the Republican party to the Republican party by using under this system faller into the hands of the office-holders, reform has become almost impossible anywhere except through the radical action of a bott. The Republican has promised the succession of Gen. Grant to power. But the combined action of a bott. The Rep

Our Civil Service Reformers, who vainly propose

petitive examinations as a cure for the evils of the

existing system, totally fail to meet the demand of the ease. Their ideas in the first place involve the rejection of the doctrine of rotation in office, which is a violation of the very law of our political life. In the second place their system is inadequate, since it merely proposes a

whole thing.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Pike and adopted unanimously by the Convention:

adopted unanimously by the Convention:

Resolved. That Civil Service deform in a first necessity of the time, and that the demand for it can be no lenger asfely postponed.

Resolved. That we believe such Reform to be wholly compatible with rotation in office, a dectrine which we hold to be essential to a Republican similarization of free institutions.

Resolved. That the Convention declares itself in favor of the adoption of the principle of elections in the great body of executive appointments, and hold that they should be made from candidates selected by hellot among the people of the several localities in which the appointments to serve.

to serve.

Resolved. That this Convention declares the persons chosen to serve the people in an executive canacity, should, during the period they are to see so employed, attend caclustrely to their official duties, and not undertake to exercise the function of public leaders or teachers. In this way only do we believe it possible to avoid bringing of the Government into condict with the freedom of elections.

REFORM PROGRESS IN IOWA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Liberal party will make great re-

ductions in the old 40,000 Grant majority in this State I know of some strong Republican counties that will ge for Greeley. If Grant carries Iows by 10,000, he will de as well as many of his supporters expect. Greeley clubs are forming all through the State, and there is fully as much outhusiasm manifested for him as for Grant. Prominent Republicans are coming over every day. Yester day our City Attorney, a strong Republican, L. H. Jackson, told me that he supported Greeley. Ex-State Senator E. Clark, a prominent banker, always a Republican and a financier of ability, tells me that Mr. Greeley's financial ideas are better than those of the Administration. We expect, if nothing more, to largely reduce Grant's majority in this Gibraltar of Grant Republican.